

DALEY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'trs.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$40
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 "30
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WEEKLY EDITION, " 8 "20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, 1864.

No. 9.

An Act to provide for the printing ordered by either House of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause all printing ordered by either House of Congress to be done at one or more printing establishments in Richmond, where compensation for the same, until otherwise provided, shall be such as the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved December 15, 1864.

mar 15—law 4w.

No. 13.

An Act to provide funds to meet a deficiency in the appropriation to pay the officers and employees of the War Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following loan be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: The compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks, messengers and others employed in the War Department, eight thousand dollars.

Approved December 22, 1864.

mar 16—law 4w.

No. 21.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of the laws, an" to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the copy of the laws, an, to be printed and distributed by the set of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, above recited, one hundred copies of all the acts heretofore published and hereafter to be published, shall be delivered to the War Department, and also, one copy of said acts shall be furnished by the Department of Justice to each of the following officers; the Judges and Judges pro tem of the Military Courts of Appeals, the Judges of the Courts of Appeals of the District Courts of the Confederate States, and the Judges of the Supreme and Superior, or Circuit (or District) Courts of said States.

Approved Jan. 16, 1865 [mar 17—law 4w].

No. 22.

An Act to provide commissioned officers of the army and navy and marine corps with clothing.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers of the army, navy and marine corps, on duty in the field, afft or in battery, and all officers on other duty who are disabled for service in the field, by reason of wounds or disease, or disabled in the exercise of their duties in the field, or in the rank of brigadier general in the army, and below the rank of captain in the navy shall be furnished, once in every year, with one complete suit of uniform clothing: Provided, That the quantity and quality of clothing to be delivered to non-commissioned officers and privates, seamen and marines, and to enlisted men, shall be such as may be interdicted with by reason of anything contained in this act and in the distribution of clothing, officers on duty in the field shall, in all cases, have a preference over those on post, or detailed for duty duty; so that when there is not a sufficiency of clothing for all, the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be first served, and next to them the officers actually on duty in the field.

Approved January 16, 1865.

mar 17—law 4w.

No. 30.

An act to authorize the employment of instructors for the acting midshipmen of the navy and to regulate their pay.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to employ six assistant instructors for the acting midshipmen in the navy, to wit: two in the mathematics, and one each in ethics and English studies, modern language, drawing and drafting, and one each in炮术, who shall be interdicted with by reason of anything contained in this act and in the distribution of clothing, officers on duty in the field shall, in all cases, have a preference over those on post, or detailed for duty duty; so that when there is not a sufficiency of clothing for all, the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be first served, and next to them the officers actually on duty in the field.

Approved Jan. 19, 1865. [mar 20—law 4w]

No. 38.

An act to amend the act entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fifth section of the act as provides that the persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside, be suspended until the second Monday after the meeting of the next session of Congress.

Approved January 23, 1865. [mar 21—law 4w]

No. 42.

An Act to amend the act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of the said act be, and they are hereby, extended to all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army, and seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen and boys of the navy, and the non-commissioned officers who have heretofore resigned or been discharged, or honorably, or who may hereafter resign or be discharged honorably from the service, in ignorance of the above recited act.

Sec. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may, and is hereby authorized, to fill, in their former ranks, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates constituting said Invalid Corps, pursuant to said act to which this is an amendment; Provided, however, That the President shall make no reappointments under this act unless the person applying therefor shall have a certificate of one of the Medical Examining Boards of his continued disability, and any such officer assigned to active duty, shall be paid, and put in the invalid corps, as those constituting said Invalid Corps, as far as the pay and allowances due him, and the pay and allowances due him, by name, date from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of retired officers shall be half pay, without any other emoluments or allowances unless while assigned to duty, when they shall receive the full pay and allowances appropriate to their rank.

Approved January 27, 1865. [mar 21—law 4w]

No. 46.

An Act to increase the maximum rates of compensation allowed to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fourth section of an Act approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as fixes the maximum rates of compensation that may be allowed to railroads for carrying the transportation of the Confederate States mails by the mail, is hereby, by name, date from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the following rates may be allowed, viz: On first-class roads not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five dollars per mile per annum; on second class roads, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per mile per annum; and on third class roads, not

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. }

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

NUMBER 69.

exceeding seventy-five dollars per mile per annum by the importance and value of the services to be performed: Provided, That if one-half of the service on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, he shall be lawfully for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent, in addition to the above named maximum rates of pay.

Approved Feb 3, 1865. [mar 23—law 4w]

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Our place of business having been taken for a local newspaper, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close our office for the present.

Approved February 3, 1865. [mar 23—law 4w]

OVERSEER WANTED,

At my plantation on Crab Tree. Good house and liberal accommodations.

CHAS. MANLY.

Raleigh, March 23 d^ot.

C A R D .

Having been informed by a friend in Columbia, S. C., that I had suffered a heavy loss in merchandise, at the hands of Wheeler's Cavalry, I caused to be published an article, derogatory to the character of that command. I have been informed by officers of high rank, belonging to Wheeler's Corps, that the infantry entered Columbia, several days before the cavalry, and that any depredations which were committed, must have been made by the infantry, and not by the cavalry. Wishing to be just to everyone, I withdraw the remark, made in a former publication, with regard to Wheeler's Corps, and thus make the amende a nobis.

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exceeding seventy-five dollars per mile per annum by the importance and value of the services to be performed: Provided, That if one-half of the service on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, he shall be lawfully for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent, in addition to the above named maximum rates of pay.

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Sec. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may, and is hereby authorized, to fill, in their former ranks, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates constituting said Invalid Corps, pursuant to said act to which this is an amendment; Provided, however, That the President shall make no reappointments under this act unless the person applying therefor shall have a certificate of one of the Medical Examining Boards of his continued disability, and any such officer assigned to active duty, shall be paid, and put in the invalid corps, as those constituting said Invalid Corps, as far as the pay and allowances due him, and the pay and allowances due him, by name, date from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of retired officers shall be half pay, without any other emoluments or allowances unless while assigned to duty, when they shall receive the full pay and allowances appropriate to their rank.

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D. R. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. H. GORMAN & CO., etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

Good News.

The following may be relied on as entirely accurate:

Sherman's whole army was entrenched on the morning of the 20th, and we did not attack, but held our position, and brought off all our wounded.

There was heavy skirmishing on the 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by the enemy were handsomely repulsed. The troops behaved admirably, and the Army of Tennessee has fully disproved the slanders that have been circulated against it.

On the evening and night of the 21st, the enemy moved towards Goldsboro'.

We take great pleasure in making the subjoined correction:

COLONEL MCRAE:

My Dear Sir:—In the Confederate of yesterday, the 21st, I am reported as having subscribed, at the meeting in Warrenton, only \$3000—when in fact, I subscribed \$3000, in Confederate Bonds, and it was so announced when the list of contributions was read out, as you will remember. Please correct your next issue.

With best wishes, &c.,

W. N. EDWARDS.

List of Wounded Officers at the Dr. F. J. Haywood Hospital:

Brig Gen D H Reynolds, Ark., amputation of the left thigh.

Brig Gen E W Pettis, Lee's Corps, flesh wound in leg.

Col James Hagan, 3rd Ala. cavalry, in left arm.

Col D L Keenan, 6th Fla., amputation right leg.

Lieut Col J K Elliott, 80th Ala., contusion.

Maj W E Elliott, Gen'l Lee's staff, flesh wound.

Capt J M Bass, 82nd Tennessee slightly.

Capt B H Thornton, 55th Ga., slightly.

Capt J Brooks, 26th N C T, amputation of right arm.

Capt W D West, 12th Ark., in shoulder.

Lieut J P Hancock, 8th S C, flesh wound in arm.

Lieut John Middleton, 1st S C Artillery, slightly.

Lieut A D Riggins, 28th Ga., in right leg.

Lieut H C Coffey, 58th N C T, contusion.

Lieut E S Sauls, 10th S C, gunshot.

Lieut G Boykin, 6th Georgia, in arm.

Lieut F M Carroll, 61st N C, in head, slight.

Lieut J N Dollahite, 1st Miss. Battalion, left shoulder.

Lieut W H Miller, 46th Tennessee, in jaw.

Lieut C W Gray, 66th Georgia, in leg.

Lieut J C Boyer, 2nd Ark., left thigh.

Lieut L Pope, 4th Ark., right ankle.

Lieut M D Park, 5th Ark., in neck.

Lieut J A Kelly, 37th N C, left arm.

Lieut C G Gunn, 6th Fla., left thigh.

Lieut S S S McCawley, 10th N C, in side.

Lieut T J Kirk, 65th Georgia, in wrist.

Lieut Albert Livingston, 3rd Fla., in knee.

The news from North Carolina is producing a happy effect in Virginia. The people of that State have borne the misfortunes of war with wonderful patience, and philosophy, and they have borne the hardest of these misfortunes unrepiningly and patiently and heroically; and to day, Old Virginia stands as she has ever stood, a noble commonwealth—a model republic. Her people are greatly cheered by the bold strokes of Johnston of Monday last, and in the joyful intelligence shall spread, it will enkindle renewed hope throughout all the Confederacy. We believe it but the beginning of greater successes; and that the ensuing campaign will be the most brilliant the Confederacy has yet experienced.

A New Book.

We have received, to-day, a copy of a new work, "Observations in the North—Eight Months in Prison and on Parole, by Edward A. Pollard." The style of this book is interesting, as are all of Mr. Pollard's writings.—He gives a pretty full view of Yankee prison life, with the horrors of the Yankee bastile.—But what makes the book useful as well as interesting, is the practical and accurate conception of the writer of parties and opinions in the North, the true value of the military situation there, and the question of endurance on the part of the Confederacy. We have no hesitation in commanding this work of Mr. Pollard's. It will amply repay perusal. Its publication is well gotten up by E. W. Ayres, of Richmond.

If any man can read the account, of the vandalism of the Yankees at Columbia, which we copy in to-day's paper, without feeling his blood boil in his veins, he must, indeed, belong to that class of persons who have been predicting that "General Johnston will be whipped in less than ten days"—to that class who "would rejoice to see Sherman advancing at the rate of twenty-five miles a day"—to that class, who have no sympathy in common with the loyal people of the South, but whose sympathies are all with those vandals who perpetrated the deeds therein enumerated.

General Henry A Wise is announced in the *Enquirer*, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. W. Whitefield, of the 2d Congressional District of Virginia.

RUMBLE CATHEDRAL.—Bishop McCloskey has opened subscriptions in New York city to complete this building on a scale which will make it the most costly church edifice in the United States.

For the Confederate.

To the Ladies of Chapel Hill.

The fourth year of the most desolating war which ever scourged a country, is about ended, leaving us weaker and still suffering it is true, but not without hope of a final success. During this period our people have witnessed many changes, from the brightest hopes in prosperity, to the most bitter disappointments in adversity. The tide of battle has swept over every portion of our once happy land; every State has been the scene of bloodshed, and nearly every home bereaved of some loved one. Cities and towns have been laid in ruins; whole communities abandoned to rapine, robbery, murder; and long catalogues of the blackest crimes ever before known among civilized nations have been, and are still being perpetrated in our midst; old men murdered, defenseless women submitted to most cruel and inhuman outrages, and helpless infancy treated with more than savage brutality. Yet, in this darkest hour of our trials, never were soldiers more determined to fight, to the bitter end, a cruel, invading foe, or citizens more determined to make still greater sacrifices in support of a noble cause than ours.

The same spirit that prompted our forefathers and mothers to such great endurance during the revolution of '76, actuates our people in this season of adversity; and now as then, none deserve more praise in maintaining this spirit of endurance, than the fair ladies of our Confederacy. The wearied soldier on his long, tedious marches, borne down with fatigue, and burdened with an anxious heart, is made to rejoice, often times, by the kind words, tender sympathies, and cordial welcome which greet him everywhere along the road-sides. And never was this spirit more plainly illustrated than on Thursday, the 16th instant, at Chapel Hill, when a portion of Buller's men, with their division train passed through that town, to join their command at the front. At every corner and almost every house, were groups of ladies waiting to encourage us with kind words, to cheer us with bright smiles, to welcome us to their town, their homes, and last, but not least to a soldier, to their festive board. Indeed, there was a beauty and grace, a purity and innocence about them that can only be characterized by the word, lovable. Every cheek bore a sweet smile, every eye beamed with a happy expression, and every heart bespoke a courage unmistakable as they looked upon us; and then there was an old familiar sound in their clear voices, which made us feel, although strangers, that we must have known and loved them long ago, but from some curious freaks of memory, forgotten them in the laps of four long years of cruel war. There was no where to be found, and we noticed closely, a miserable skulker loafing about the streets. A few old men and boys—among them a Mr. P., who deserves our unequalled thanks—with baskets and vessels of bread, meat, and milk, assisting the ladies in feeding our men, were the only male inhabitants I saw without uniforms. The sentiment of Chapel Hill, today, is as pure as patriotism itself, and the spirit of her people as enthusiastic and hopeful as in the palmy days of '61, when success crowned all our efforts. Two gentlemen while talking to the accomplished Misses A. A., and A. L., about the probable result of the war, were told that rather than see our cause go down, or our people subjugated, they would be willing to shoulder a musket and fight for independence themselves. A curly, auburn haired Miss, while manifesting deep concern about their town, asked if the Yankees would burn their University. "Oh yes," said a soldier, "they will burn anything." "Then you must fight and keep the villains away." Similar expressions might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the devotion to our cause, love for our country, and spirit which animates the ladies of the old North State. Such a people were never born to be slaves of Northern task masters.

Lieut A D Riggins, 28th Ga., in right leg.

Lieut H C Coffey, 58th N C T, contusion.

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ONE OF BUTLER'S MEN.

CAKE FROM FORT PULASKI.—After many thrilling adventures and much privation, Major Stewart of Arkansas, and Lieut. Hatchett, of Virginia, succeeded in escaping from Fort Pulaski and reaching a place of safety.

Major Stewart had been a prisoner for twenty months, having been captured at Port Hudson. He followed in the wake of Sherman's army for many miles, and describes the desolation of the region invaded as awful and revolting.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from Wilmington, and affected a junction with Cox, which gave us an advantage, of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed. So they began to fall back, abandoning all further opposition this side of the Neuse river; and they are now on the north side of the Neuse river, with the bridge that crosses over it partially buried.

The much-taught-of run Neuse was also partially destroyed.

Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will, doubtless, prepare to cross over the river at once, by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relying new timbers over the old bridge, for the time to pass over. I apprehend that these will be no difficulty now in driving the rebels back from any point where they may be fit to make a stand.

The railroad has to be completed, however, as the army moves along, inasmuch as that is necessary for purposes of transportation. It is now laid up to within about four or five miles of Kinston, and as soon as it can be completed to the river, depend upon it, our forces will cross over.

There was some artillery firing yesterday afternoon, the result or nature of which I have not learned.

General Sherman has heard from A. P. Hargett, North Carolina, and was all right.

That is about one hundred miles from Wilmington, up the Cape Fear river, and about the same distance southwest from Goldsboro'.

Saturday morning, some gentlemen arrived here from Connecticut, commissioned to take the vote of the soldiers from that State, at this point, for their State and Congressional election next month. They arrived just too late for the Connecticut regiment, which was captured on the 8th. There were not far from one thousand of them captured, the loss of which makes quite an item.

CHERRYFLESH.—Try for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Be but for one day instead of a fire worship of passion, the sun worshipper of clear self-possession, and compare the day which you have rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that on which you have allowed it to grow up, and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate: truly, you will wonder at your own improvement.—Jean Paul Richter.

Half cranberry bound on a corn will soon cure it.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed.

Oats are the best of all foods for animals especially the horse.

From General Lee's Front.

The Petersburg Express of the 20th gives the following:

Just to the left of Jerusalem plank road, at an early hour Saturday night, a heavy firing occurred—mostly from mortars, which we understand, was commenced on our side. For the space of an hour or more the display of the bombs as they shot through the air ascending and descending was strangely brilliant and beautiful. The fire was so rapid that at times as many as six could be seen in the air at once. The explosions of these bombs, some just occurring high above the horizon, and some below, sounded loud and distinct in the city.

We learn that transports have been sent down the river recently, for the purpose, it is believed, of meeting Sheridan's troops on the York river. We shall probably hear of the arrival of some of them at City Point within the next few days. Grant will want his cavalry on our right, when he commences operations there.

There was activity in the enemy's lines on yesterday, and evidently some movement of troops was in progress.

Reports reached us from our immediate front that Grant's trains were busily running all Saturday night and yesterday with troops aboard, moving towards our right. Another see-saw movement, which may be intended to deceive. The weather, however, is very fine, and the roads rapidly improving, and Grant may advance. On the contrary, it is believed by many that he will not deliver battle here, until Sherman is heard from at a point nearer than he is now.

We hear that the Yankees troops are rigidly drilled and inspected daily, in our front. They can be distinctly seen from certain points on our lines.

Deserters state that the Yankee force holding the lines east of Petersburg is very weak, the body of the troops having been moved away.

The following is from the same paper of the 21st.

The heavy cannonading on the lines yesterday afternoon occurred in the vicinity of the Jerusalem plank road, where our batteries opened upon the Yankee observatory recently erected on the Avery House, about one mile distant. The firing commenced about half past two o'clock, and was at first slow and regular. The Yankees did not reply for some time, but eventually sighted their guns and threw some shells towards our lines. Later in the afternoon the firing on both sides became very heavy and rapid, and the air shook with the reports of canon; and the smoke of the discharges and the bursting of the shells could be plainly seen from elevated points about the city. What damage to the observatory and the house upon which it is erected was accomplished by our guns we were unable to ascertain, but presume it must have been no little. At the artillery ceased firing, when the pickets commenced their usual practice all along the lines.

The enemy was observed shifting considerable bodies of troops day before yesterday, but it is believed, merely for the purpose of deception. There is no sign of immediate battle on our right, but as it is known that the enemy has a very large force in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, an engagement may not be improbable at any moment. We are well prepared for an advance, come when it may.

The Kinston Fight.

Fortunately for the truth, or what is nearer the truth than Schofield's dispatch, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes a fuller account of the affair:

My last advices were from the front, at Kinston, yesterday morning early. The latest I was able to communicate concerning movements in the field was up to Friday afternoon, the 10th. Some of the heaviest fighting there has been since the corps commanded by General Cox reached the vicinity of Kinston occurred on Friday.

The rebels had evidently learned that Gen. Couch, with a portion of the Twenty-third corps, was not far off, and would soon join Cox; and it urged them to extraordinary desperation. They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or a dozen different charges through the day. Generally they spent their fury upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from Wilmington, and effected a junction with Cox, which gave us an advantage, of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed. So they began to fall back, abandoning all further opposition this side of the Neuse river; and they are now on the north side of the Neuse river, with the bridge that crosses over it partially buried.

The much-taught-of run Neuse was also partially destroyed.

Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will, doubtless, prepare to cross over the river at once, by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relying new timbers over the old bridge, for the time to pass over. I apprehend that these will be no difficulty now in driving the rebels back from any point where they may be fit to make a stand.

The railroad has to be completed, however, as the army moves along, inasmuch as that is necessary for purposes of transportation. It is now laid up to within about four or five miles of Kinston, and as soon as it can be completed to the river, depend upon it, our forces will cross over.

There was some artillery firing yesterday afternoon, the result or nature of which I have not learned.

General Sherman has heard from A. P. Hargett, North Carolina, and was all right.

That is